

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. ECMA 41828
TO INFO	Chief, IO EE, SR, COS/G		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-124-39/3 Field File: RLS/572
FROM			DATE 20 April 1959
SUBJECT	Chief of Base, Munich ITDORIC/QKACTIVE/LCIMPROVE/Operations Transmittal of Article from <u>Za Vozvrashcheniye Na Rodinu</u>		RE "43-3" -- (CHECK "Y" ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
ACTION REQUIRED	None. For your information		
REFERENCE(S)			

☐ has brought us a copy of an article which appeared in Za Vozvrashcheniye Na Rodinu, #25 (320), March 1959. The article, which addressees may find interesting, is entitled "In the Torture Chambers of the American Intelligence Service - I. V. OVCHINNIKOV Tells about Peter MOROZ' Tragedy." Copies of the article are attached herewith.

Approved: ☐ ☐

Attachment: A/s

Distribution:

- 2 - IO w/att in dupl (H/W)
- 1 - EE w/1 cy att (H/W)
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- 2 - COS/G w/1 cy att (H/W)

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DATE 2007

IN THE TORTURE CHAMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICEI. V. Ovchinnikov tells about Peter Moros's tragedy.

(From the newspaper Za Vozvrashcheniye na Rodinu, #25 (320), March 1959)

The press conference of German and foreign journalists in Berlin, organized in November 1958 on the request of the Committee "For the Return to the Homeland", gave rise to many comments. Even now the readers of our paper are continuing to discuss the problems broached at this conference. We have received many letters in which our countrymen confirm the facts cited by Ovchinnikov that the Americans play the masters in the German Federal Republic as though it were their own country. Special interest was roused by Ovchinnikov's report on the humiliations and sufferings to which Peter Moros (the father of Ren Moros, agent of the American intelligence service who gave himself up to Soviet security organs) was subjected. For example, Nikolai Fedorov writes from West Germany:

"My friends to whom I confided my impressions about Ovchinnikov's report on Moros's fate, told me that they have had many talks on this topic because Peter Moros's plight is similar to the lot of many other people who have had the misfortune to be involved with the Americans."

When he came to our Committee, Ivan Vassiliyevich Ovchinnikov told us many things about his life in West Germany. He also told us the detailed story of Peter Moros which he had learned from a prominent NTS member in Munich, Yakov Rudanov, and from Yuriy Markusha, an employee at Radio Liberation. We are publishing Ovchinnikov's report in our newspaper.

"As is known, in December 1956 the Soviet newspapers reported that Ren Petrovich Moros had surrendered himself to the organs of State Security. He told the officials that he had been dropped into Soviet territory by American intelligence for conducting espionage and subversive activities against the Soviet state. All of us remember the sincere confession of Ren Moros who had lived under capitalist conditions in West Germany and who had come to moral and political degradation. He suffered from hunger, unemployment, hard, unbearable work in a mine, and again from unemployment which prompted him to commit thefts and brought him to prison.

"He was 'rescued' from prison by the recruiters of the American intelligence service. Having no means to pay for his living, and under the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda, he consented to cooperate with the American intelligence service. He was sent from West Germany to a special spy school in the United States. During his stay at this school, Moros had already resolved to return to his homeland. However, he was obsessed by the fear which was cast upon him by anti-Soviet elements working in West Germany. These people intimidated the emigres with various fables, saying that returnees to the USSR were sent to prison and deserters from the army were shot.

"The love of his homeland proved to be stronger than the fear of punishment. At the intelligence service school near Washington, Moros made up his mind to break with the American intelligence service, the criminal world, destitution, unemployment and crime, and to return to his homeland. He was confident that he would be understood there, that his unbearable surroundings would be taken into account as having undermined all his moral forces.

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200-124-39/3

"As soon as he was dropped on Soviet soil by the Americans, who had entrusted him with a spying mission, he reported to Soviet organs without hesitation and was ready to atone for his sins toward the homeland with honest, conscientious work. The homeland forgave Rem Moroz; it gave him an opportunity to become equal in rights with other Soviet citizens and work in a sovkhos.

"However his former American bosses could not forgive him. For the purpose of venting the anger caused by Rem's action, and taking counter-measures against his possible disclosure of their activities, the Americans decided to arrest his father, Peter Pavlovich Moroz who then lived in Munich, Biederstrasse 55/III. Moroz senior is about 66 now. Before the war he lived and worked in Kharkov. In 1941 he was unable to escape in time and remained on the territory occupied by the fascists, from where he and his family were taken by Hitler's men to Germany for work.

"When the war was over, P. P. Moroz did not return to the homeland; he had been frightened by threats about an alleged persecution of those Soviet citizens who had worked in Hitler's industrial plants. He became a victim of the lying anti-Soviet propaganda. Moroz remained in West Germany and without any financial means, without hope of returning home, he finally consented to cooperate with anti-Soviet organizations. In February 1953, he began 'working' with the so-called Institute for the Study of the USSR which is one of the branches of the American intelligence service in West Germany.

"In the fall of 1956, when the American intelligence officers realized that Rem Moroz, whom they had sent to the Soviet Union on a subversive mission, had ventured to take a decisive step and had broken with anti-Soviet activities, they decided to force Rem's father to broadcast a speech which would include a slanderous statement against his son, condemning his patriotic move. For this purpose Peter Moroz was arrested. On September 13, 1956, Peter Pavlovich did not appear at his job in the 'Institute'.

"Days passed, weeks, months, and P. Moroz appeared neither at home nor at his place of work. Various rumors spread among his friends: 'he is searching for his son', 'he left for another city on urgent business', 'he was killed during a car accident, etc..'

"In reality P. P. Moroz's fate was as follows: On the morning of September 11, 1956, he left his room to take a stroll. He was accosted by the American Müller, Rem's former 'chief' who was waiting for him before the entrance door. Although Peter Pavlovich was not acquainted with Müller, he consented to go with him because Müller promised to tell him what had become of his son. After some time they took a car and went to a secret abode on Gaiselgasse, 56. There the main topic of their talk was not at all devoted to Rem's fate. Müller showed Moroz the text of a fabricated refutation which the father was to make in case Rem talked on the radio or wrote an article in the Soviet press about subversive activities of the American intelligence service against the USSR. Müller suggested that Moroz read this refutation before a microphone so that the Americans could record it and later use it for their broadcasts. The purpose of this statement, which was based upon slander of the Soviet Union and distorted facts, was to camouflage the American intelligence service subversive activities against the USSR and to deceive public opinion in the West.

"Müller tried to force Moroz to make this declaration and threatened not to free him until he became a docile instrument in the hands of the United States intelligence service. Peter Pavlovich understood that the Americans

intended to use him and his son's name for slander propaganda. Realizing the provocative character of this American plan, he refused to read the text of the statement fabricated with slandering assertions and declared that his paternal feelings did not allow him to act against his conscience nor to tell fables defaming his son.

"The Americans did not like this answer and decided to pass from methods of persuasion to the tested expedient of compulsion. On the night of September 11, to September 12, 1956, P. Moroz was secretly transported, under guard, to another secret abode, a villa in the Gruenwald region. This villa was a secret prison, a torture chamber of the American intelligence service. There Moroz was stripped to his underwear and put into a cold, cement cellar. Before slamming the door, they told him that he was put here secretly and no one would ever know what happened to him.

"During the following 'examinations' the Americans depicted Moroz's future in most bleak colors. They threatened that they 'could make short work of him by various means because he was a man without a country whom no one could protect'. They threatened that they could fabricate a criminal case against him and transfer him to West German authorities thus 'officially concealing' him in a German prison for many years; they could make him a living corpse by pulling out his nails and then 'transform him into hash and bury him in the yard under a tree where no one would ever find him'; they finally could bring him into a state of complete madness and send him to a lunatic asylum under a false name.

"Despite all these threats, Moroz persisted in his resistance and the Americans decided to subdue him by means of torture. Stripped to his underwear, he was kept several weeks in this cold cement basement without chair, table, or bed, sleeping on the cold floor. This stone room was completely dark. Afterwards some very bright electric lamps with reflectors which were directed into the prisoner's face were mounted in the basement. These lamps were kept burning for a period of two weeks without interruption. As a result Moroz almost lost his eyesight and when his eyes became almost blind and began to suppurate, the lamps were exchanged for four powerful dynamos and the basement became completely dark again. Wild, deafening jazz music was broadcast through these dynamos from a special phonograph which was set up in the guard-room. This phonograph worked without interruption until Moroz finally fainted.

"The food ration for Moroz was selected in such a way as to inflict as much suffering upon him as possible. The food and the bread were excessively salted while only a little water was given at long intervals. After three months of uninterrupted tortures, the old man's nerves gave way. The American intelligence service succeeded in breaking his will-power and forcing him, contrary to his paternal duty and feelings, to sign and read before the microphone the statement which was shown him by Müller on September 11, 1956. Besides this, the American inquisitors compelled him to sign another statement that if he ever landed in the USSR, this would allegedly mean that he had been kidnapped and brought there by force against his will.

"The Americans also forced P. Moroz to sign a written statement that he would not divulge what he saw and experienced during his three month stay in the secret American prison. At his release he was told by the Americans to spread a legend among his friends how during his three month absence he allegedly went to various cities of West Germany on family business. Before releasing him, Müller threatened that the American intelligence service would find means to make short work of him if he violated the promises signed by him or refuted his statements.

"Peter Pavlovich left the American torture chambers as a grey-headed man, exhausted and mentally broken. A medical examination showed serious damage to his health: his ear-drums were injured, his eyesight suffered, his nervous system was ruined, Moroz had rheumatism and paralysis symptoms. During his imprisonment the Americans twice searched his apartment. Official German authorities were not informed of this search which confirms the lawless proceedings of the Americans. Some documents and manuscripts were taken during these searches.

"In a strange country, torn away from his homeland, in the position of a man deprived of rights, humiliated and homeless, Moroz convinced himself of the falsity and cruelty of the 'free' Western world. Behind a gorgeous facade he saw the real face of the American bourgeois democracy. However, he had still preserved some of his illusions and only this could explain that after leaving the American Gestapo, he began seeking justice and protection of his personality in this 'free' world. He sent letters to the General Secretary of the UK, to the Chancellor of the GFR, to the Supreme Prosecutor of Munich, to the President of the United States, to the government of Bavaria and other officials and organizations. In these letters he described all the lawless proceedings of the American intelligence service representatives requested protection against such sufferings and humiliations in the future and demanded punishment for the culprits.

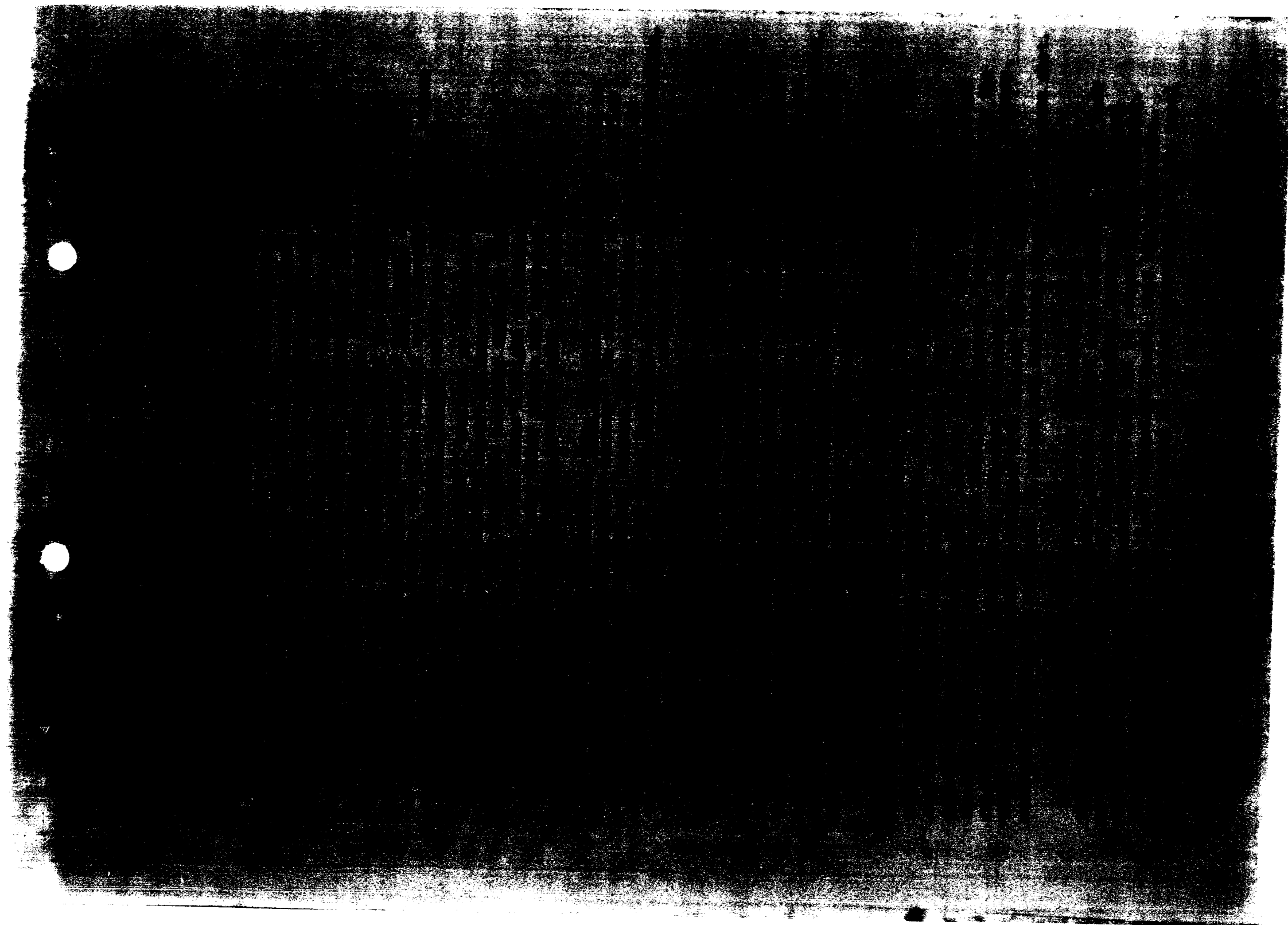
"As was to be expected, not one person of those whom he had addressed, gave an answer to his letters. In May 1957 he received a short letter from the Bavarian government saying that the questions which Moroz had broached in his letter were within the competence of the Americans and the Bavarian government could not interfere with their affairs. The Germans themselves thus confirmed that, at home, the real bosses are the Americans.

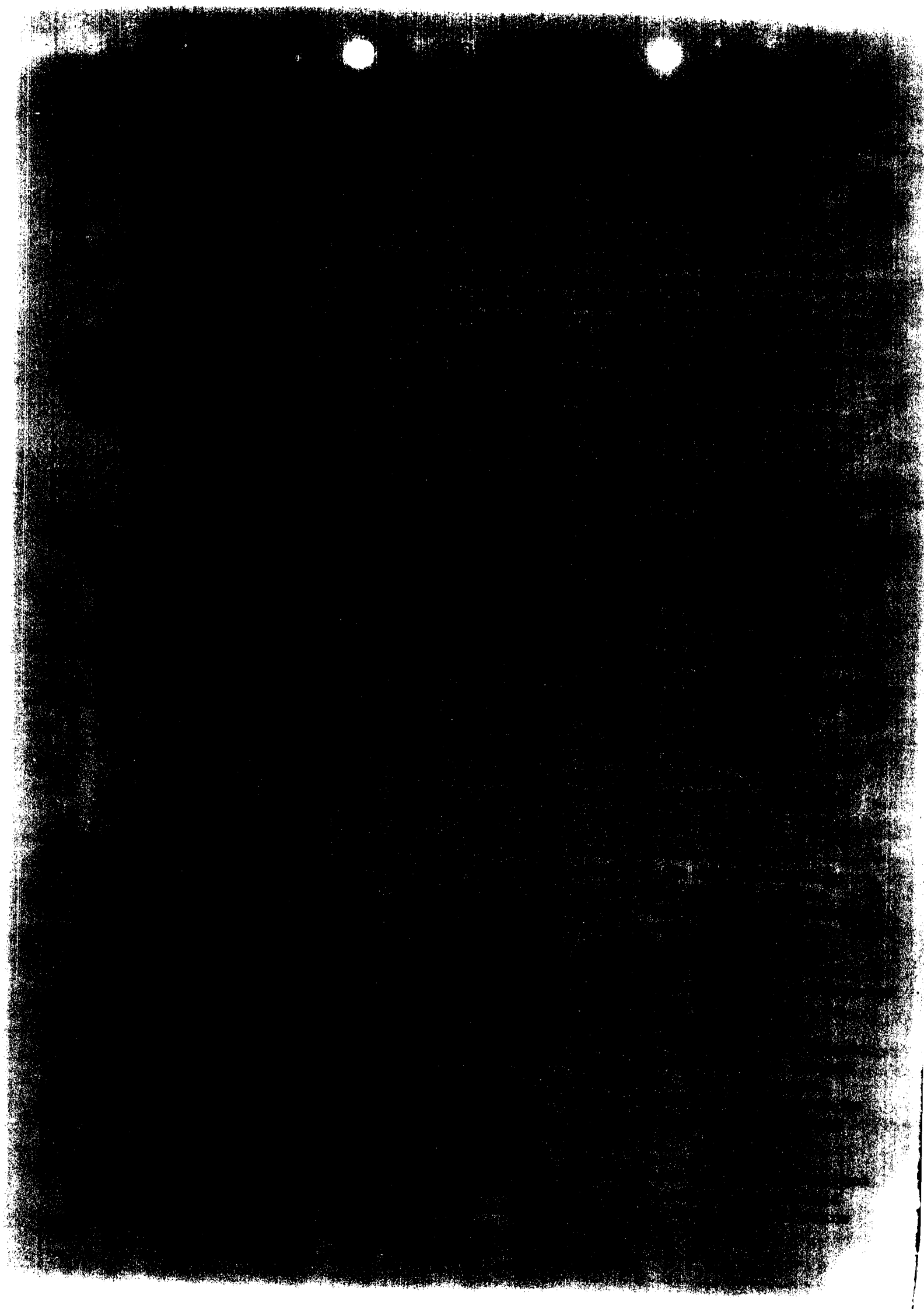
"Being the bosses in West Germany, the Americans took care to conceal the facts described by Moroz in his letters from public opinion. After his action, the Americans again started frightening and terrorising him in order to prevent him from returning to his homeland and to use him for criminal anti-Soviet objectives.

"Ovchinnikov's report with its awful details testifies to the hard moral and legal situation and inhuman conditions created by the Americans and West German authorities for Soviet emigres in West Germany. P. Moroz's tragic fate is only one of many similar happenings. Some of them were revealed to public opinion but other facts are being kept secret by the executioners and their henchmen. Even those facts which have already become known, make us understand the inhuman system of lies, slander, provocation, torture, and murder, created by the most reactionary imperialistic circles of the West in order to prevent the Soviet citizens who had been deported during the war, from returning to the homeland. In one form or another, to a greater or lesser extent, this system reigns in many countries of the capitalist world. Every patriot can and must help to unmask the creators of this system, and struggle against it. Let broad public masses learn the truth about the vile conspiracy directed against the return of people who are torn away from their homeland!

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